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Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina

I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to paragraph 19 of Security Council resolution 1357 (2001) of 21 June 2001, by which the Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH) for a further 12 months until 21 June 2002. It details the progress of the Mission and activities conducted jointly with other United Nations entities since my report of 29 November 2001 (S/2001/1132 and Corr.1). On 5 March 2002, the Council also received a briefing by Jacques Paul Klein, my Special Representative and Coordinator of United Nations Operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina (see S/PV.4484).

2. On 1 June 2002, Sven Christian Frederiksen took over from Vincent Coeurderoy as Commissioner of the Mission's International Police Task Force (IPTF). The authorized strength of IPTF is 1,850; its current strength is 1,586 (see annex).

II. Activities of the Mission

3. The mandate implementation plan (S/2000/529, para. 34, and S/PV.4154 and Corr.1, p. 6), comprising six core programmes, continued to guide the work of the Mission. The goal is to complete these core programmes and to hand over responsibility for follow-up to the local authorities, with appropriate international monitoring, by the end of 2002.

Police reform

4. The number of police officers in Bosnia and Herzegovina has been reduced from about 44,000 in 1996 to 17,047 provisionally authorized officers at present — 9,275 in the Federation, 6,297 in Republika Srpska, 269 in the Brčko District, 158 in the Federation Court Police and 1,048 in the State Border Service. Provisional authorization for a number of police officers, mainly recent additions to the Service, will be finalized shortly. The final stage of police certification, in which provisional authorization is converted into full certification, began in January 2002. This involves a final check of performance and non-compliance reports, training, housing status, as well as verification of citizenship and academic qualifications. Additional, in-depth checks are made in the case of high-ranking officers.

5. Amendments to the Property Laws in December 2001 necessitated further checks of the housing status of some 2,500 police officers. Of the 1,880 interviewed since January, 480 were obliged to take measures to comply with the property legislation (e.g., through entering into rental contracts) to be eligible for certification. Local police are validating the academic qualifications of police officers, monitored by IPTF with the assistance of the Ministries of Education and Interior. Currently, 208 police officers are being reviewed by UNMIBH in close cooperation with the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia in connection with their wartime conduct. Since the last report, provisional authorization to exercise police powers was removed from 68 police officers. Of these, 27 were "de-authorized" for wartime conduct.

6. Since the last report, IPTF handed over to local police instructors all formal training at the two police academies. IPTF-approved curricula were introduced at the Junior College in Banja Luka and the Criminal

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Faculty in the University of Sarajevo. Basic training in community policing for all police officers has been completed, and nearly 1,900 police officers have undertaken various additional courses for enhanced police performance, including on technical and managerial skills. In addition, 313 members of Police Support Units from mixed entity and cantonal forces participated in the first four of the seven multi-ethnic IPTF/SFOR training courses on crowd control scheduled for this year.

7. Since the riots in Mostar, Trebinje and Banja Luka last year, police performance improved at sensitive events, such as religious celebrations or commemorations. The first incident-free commemoration by Bosniac women in Bratunac (near Srebrenica) on 11 May 2002 of violence that had occurred in 1992 against the Bosniacs demonstrated professional police planning in a historically difficult area. Active policing in return areas created the security conditions essential for an unprecedented number of minority returns (see para. 21 below). While the number of reported inter-ethnic incidents (approximately 100) remained about the same as during the comparable period in 2001, the number of serious crimes has decreased. When inter-ethnic incidents did occur, police and municipal officials were now more likely to condemn the incidents publicly and to take appropriate additional security measures. However, police investigations into high-profile inter-ethnic crimes, and subsequent judicial follow-up, remained inadequate. For example, court proceedings arising from the riots at the Ferhadija Mosque in Banja Luka in 2001, which began last year, made very little progress.

Police restructuring

8. In December 2001, UNMIBH launched a nationwide systems analysis to complete restructuring of key areas of internal police administration. This involves the development of a manual of law enforcement standards and procedures; local self-assessment of compliance with those standards and procedures; on-site assessment by IPTF; the establishment of local police Change Management Teams in each law enforcement agency to consult with UNMIBH over the formulation of recommendations; and the implementation of both short- and long-term recommendations by the Change Management Teams. Through this process, the local police administrations are assuming increasing responsibility for police restructuring. Police administrations that implement the restructuring programme receive UNMIBH accreditation as meeting basic standards of democratic policing. In March 2002, the Brčko District Police became the first police administration to receive such accreditation. Systems analyses of all other police administrations are under way, with good local cooperation. On 5 February, the six small and ethnically segregated Bosniac and Croat police administrations in Mostar were united, breaking a three-year deadlock.

9. The efforts of the Mission to shield police from political influence by introducing the post of an independent Police Commissioner in each police administration made progress. To remove remaining inconsistencies and obstacles, the High Representative at the request of the Mission imposed a package of Laws on Internal Affairs in all Federation cantons on 23 May, to bring them in line with UNMIBH model legislation, including the two consistently obstructionist Croat-majority western Herzegovina canton 8 and "Herzeg-Bosnia" canton 10. The legislative framework is now in place in the Federation cantons for the selection and appointment of permanent Police Commissioners. With respect to the entity Ministries of Interior, Republika Srpska agreed to introduce all UNMIBH legislative requirements. However, in the Federation, the Minister of Interior continued to undermine and obstruct this project, including by refusing to accept the essential amendments to the current draft Law on Internal Affairs that were presented on 11 May in a joint UNMIBH-Office of the High Representative demarche. In a further act of obstruction, on 28 May, the Federation Minister of the Interior improperly dismissed the current (ad interim) Federation Director of Police. The dismissal was retracted later that day, following concerted action by UNMIBH, the Office of the High Representative and SFOR.

10. The three programmes (cadet training, refresher courses for former police, and voluntary redeployment) that UNMIBH established to increase the percentage of minority representation in the police forces continued. Since the last report, the total number of cadets at the two police academies in Banja Luka and Sarajevo, most of them from ethnic minorities, rose to 1,164. The average class size of 97 will increase when reconstruction of the academies is completed with the

assistance of the European Commission. Thus far, 76 former police officers from ethnic minorities have completed refresher courses; more than half of them assumed senior-ranking positions. Since the start of the voluntary redeployment programme, 165 officers have moved to areas where they represent an ethnic minority. Priority is being given to female representation, which has increased, but still remains at the low level of 3.5 per cent in the Federation and 2 per cent in Republika Srpska. The two police institutions established under the Mission's direct supervision, the State Border Service and the Federation Court Police, are fully multi-ethnic.

11. These programmes have resulted in an increase of the proportion of minority police. In May 2002, minority police constituted 15.5 per cent of all provisionally authorized police in the Federation Ministry and cantons, compared to 11.3 per cent in November 2001. In Republika Srpska, 4.9 per cent are provisionally authorized, compared to 3.2 per cent at the time of the last report. The mechanisms that UNMIBH has created for minority recruitment are now well established and will be transferred under the responsibility of the local authorities in the coming months. But it is of serious concern that the number of volunteers for minority positions, particularly in Republika Srpska, is falling. The primary reasons are concerns about low salaries, housing, spouse employment and local education, but there is also remaining political obstruction in some areas. UNMIBH has done everything within its mandate to encourage the recruitment of minority police, including finding housing assistance for 162 officers, but additional financial incentives are needed, such as equalization of police benefits. On 30 April, the High Representative took a decision to prioritize property claims by minority police officers, which would facilitate resolution of their housing needs. But it is deeply disappointing that for eight months the Federation Government has failed to implement its written commitment to provide salary assistance for police in the Srebrenica area, which may lead to the resignation of the Bosniac police officers who have voluntarily deployed there.

Cooperation between the police and the criminal justice system

12. In view of the systemic weaknesses of the judicial and legal system, the work of the UNMIBH Criminal Justice Advisory Unit in promoting professional cooperation between the police and the criminal justice system has filled an important gap in the rule of law. A course, which UNMIBH initiated in July 2001 and in which local judges and prosecutors train police, customs and taxation personnel, has been completed in all five judicial districts in the Republika Srpska and in 8 out of 10 cantons in the Federation. UNMIBH participated in the development of a curriculum for training police in the implementation of the forthcoming State Criminal Procedure Code. UNMIBH continued to monitor high-profile investigations and court proceedings in cases such as the riots in Mostar and Banja Luka last year, and the murder of the Federation Deputy Minister of Interior in 1999. UNMIBH involvement in prompting courts to handle human trafficking cases resulted in six successful prosecutions so far this year — the same number as in the whole of 2001 and double the number in 2000.

13. The Court Police project is reaching its final stages. Deployment has been completed in six cantons of the Federation. Special training of selected officers in VIP protection and management skills continued. Legislation establishing Court Police in Republika Srpska is under review by the Republika Srpska National Assembly; the actual deployment is envisaged for December.

State Border Service, inter-police force cooperation and anti-trafficking

14. The State Border Service (SBS) comprises 1,670 personnel and now controls 88 per cent of the border and the three international airports (Sarajevo, Banja Luka and Mostar). In April, the SBS Training Centre commenced its first course of 50 cadets. A particular success for the SBS has been registered in combating illegal migration. For the first five months of 2002, the number of short-term visitors, who were not registered as having departed, was 366 at all three airports, compared to 6,326 through Sarajevo Airport alone during the same period in 2001. Nonetheless, attempts to cross the border illegally continued. On 14 May, at least 13 Turkish nationals drowned while attempting to cross by boat into Croatia. This underlined the need for the SBS to receive urgently equipment, such as river patrol boats, promised by international donors. In the past six months, the SBS has seized illicit goods and currency worth over $900,000. Two weeks after its inauguration, the SBS Gradiska Unit on the Croatian

border mounted an operation that revealed tax evasion amounting to over $2.1 million.

15. Despite these successes, and the clear importance of the SBS in fighting terrorism and trafficking, a severe shortfall in funding threatens its operations and further deployment. The financial requirement for full SBS deployment this year is $24.7 million. Of this amount, the State budget allocates $15 million from local resources, with a non-specific statement that should additional resources become available, the SBS will be one of its beneficiaries. The Government of the Netherlands has provided $4 million in bilateral assistance. Thus, the current shortfall in salaries, allowances and operating costs is $5.7 million.

16. UNMIBH work in establishing mechanisms for inter-entity and interregional police cooperation has delivered impressive results. On 2 December 2001, the members of the Regional Task Force (Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Croatia) launched "Operation Common Purpose" to strengthen borders, combat arms smuggling and illegal migration, and intensify actions against organized crime and terrorism. The establishment of a shared data bank of 3,000 names on a wanted and watch-list was key. In Bosnia and Herzegovina alone, more than 235,000 vehicles were checked for contraband goods, more than 155,000 persons have had their documents verified and 490 arrests have been made. The SBS searched about 14,000 vehicles, arrested 98 persons and refused entry to 547 persons for not having proper documentation. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Croatia apprehended more than 1,300 illegal migrants, charged over 200 persons with human trafficking and collected over 400,000 rounds of ammunition as well as 9,000 mines and bombs, hundreds of kilograms of explosives and numerous weapons.

17. On 27 May 2002, the State House of Peoples adopted the law establishing the State Information and Protection Agency, a key project initiated by UNMIBH. The agency will be responsible for the collection, analysis and distribution of criminal data; security of VIPs, diplomatic facilities and State institutions; and cooperation and coordination with Interpol. Deployment will begin once the law is adopted by the State House of Representatives, which is expected in June 2002. The State-level "Joint Coordination Team on Combating Terrorism", at which UNMIBH is an observer, is reviewing citizenship obtained by foreigners during and shortly after the war.

18. Since the establishment of the Special Trafficking Operations Programme (STOP) in July 2001, over 210 establishments suspected of being used for forced prostitution were inspected in 476 raids carried out by local police under UNMIBH guidance. During and after these raids, 1,561 women, including minors, were interviewed. With the support of the International Organization for Migration (IOM), 186 trafficking victims sought and received assistance and were repatriated to their home countries. Under the law, 117 establishments have been closed. To further assist with the prosecution of organized criminal gangs involved in transnational trafficking in women, information gained through interviews with victims is passed to the Regional Task Force. Where there is evidence of local police collusion, the STOP teams closely monitor the work of police Internal Control Units.

Police and public awareness

19. The public information campaigns conducted since the last report included "Know Your Rights", aimed at informing citizens of their rights and obligations during police investigations, and a television spot and public panel discussion on "Women and Law Enforcement" to mark International Women's Day. Ongoing campaigns cover topics from voluntary police redeployment to recruitment campaigns for the police academies. Efforts continue towards strengthening the public affairs capacity of local law enforcement institutions including the SBS. The redesigned and upgraded UNMIBH web site (www.unmibh.org) now records over 7,000 hits per day.

Participation in United Nations peacekeeping operations

20. Ten police officers joined the existing civilian police contingent from Bosnia and Herzegovina serving with the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor in March, bringing the contingent total to 23 officers. The second group of United Nations military observers from Bosnia and Herzegovina was sent to the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea in February 2002. UNMIBH also promoted an agreement between Entity Defence Ministers on the structure and command and control arrangements for a Bosnia and Herzegovina multi-

ethnic light transport composite unit of approximately 60 personnel for United Nations peacekeeping operations. The unit has received equipment and training from the Government of Switzerland and additional training was provided by the Government of Greece.

III. Joint activities of the United Nations system

21. Improved security conditions, in part as a result of the Mission's work in police reform, contributed to the increase in minority returns throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina. According to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), there were over 92,000 minority returns in 2001, an increase of 36.5 per cent over 2000. In the first quarter of 2002, 20,224 minority returns were registered, a 30 per cent increase over the same period in 2001. Housing reconstruction is a great challenge to minority returns, aggravated by dwindling international contributions. Following the adoption of amendments to the Property Law in December 2001, the implementation rate has increased to an average of 49 per cent nationwide as of March 2002 (54 per cent in the Federation, 43 per cent in Republika Srpska and 51 per cent in the Brčko District). Implementation of property laws still faces difficulty in some areas, particularly eastern Republika Srpska, although even there some progress is noticeable.

22. Since the end of the war, the international community has made a major contribution to the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. However, the wider Srebrenica area, in the Republika Srpska entity, is a special case. It remains the area that is the most tragic emotionally, unreconstructed physically and devastated economically in the entire country. Local extremism and obstruction led the international community to place the Srebrenica municipality and much of eastern Republika Srpska under a funding embargo until 1999. Consequently, Srebrenica was frozen in its 1995 context with no rebuilding, no recovery, no development and no returns. In the past year, as a result of intensive work by international organizations, the security and political situation has stabilized and a promising start was made on Bosniac returns to the region and Serb returns to their homes outside the area. The continuation and acceleration of this process depends on additional international support. Following a thorough assessment of the region, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), in cooperation with UNMIBH, designed a comprehensive economic and social development plan — the Srebrenica Regional Recovery Programme.

23. On 13 May, a donor conference for the Srebrenica Regional Recovery Programme was held in New York, co-chaired by my Special Representative and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme. The Recovery Programme focuses on two-way return, employment generation, social and community needs of the region, and effective local governance to build a sustainable future for the area. It was prepared by a UNDP team of experts, in conjunction with UNMIBH over the last few months. While falling short of targets, initial donor response was encouraging. Pledges of some $9.9 million were made at the conference, although only $3.6 million was pledged specifically for the Recovery Programme itself. Further contacts with potential donors are ongoing.

24. UNDP has begun activities linked to the implementation of the UNDP country cooperation framework 2001-2003. To assist with updating policy-making, UNDP has completed the first-ever Living Standard Measurement Study in Bosnia and Herzegovina and has finalized the third UNDP National Human Development Report. In December 2002, the UNDP Aid Coordination Project began, involving the State-level Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations and aid coordination units in both entities. UNDP also facilitated the signing of an agreement between the Governments of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Republika Srpska to encourage cross-border returns.

25. In the area of educational reform, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) leads the curriculum development group of local pedagogical experts for primary and secondary education, and has linked up this process with the curriculum programmes of the UNESCO International Bureau for Education. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization (WHO) initiated the National Strategic Planning process on HIV/AIDS issues, including the establishment of a National AIDS Commission. UNICEF conducted a Rapid Assessment and Response survey in seven cities on the risk

behaviour of especially vulnerable youth, as a basis for designing and implementing measures to minimize the risk of contracting AIDS. In collaboration with entity Ministries for Education and Pedagogical Institutes, UNICEF is supporting the introduction of child-centred teaching methodologies and child-friendly environments in all primary schools. UNMIBH supports this project in 120 classrooms across the country by providing school equipment and furniture.

26. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) continued to provide human rights expertise and guidance to other United Nations agencies and domestic institutions and to work closely with civil society and the Government. Based on experience gained through the Zenica domestic violence project led by the OHCHR (see S/2001/1137, para. 28), UNMIBH launched a nationwide domestic violence project in November 2001. More than 300 cases of domestic violence and sexual abuse were reported and followed up by police. Local police focal points for domestic violence and violence against women were appointed in municipalities throughout the country, training courses conducted for local police, and assistance given to establish community working groups. In 2002, OHCHR and UNDP initiated the joint Municipal Assessment Programme, which would provide human rights assessments in 48 municipalities, setting out baselines and indicators against which progress can be measured and targeted programming can be developed.

IV. Preparations for the termination of the Mission

27. By its resolution 1396 (2002) of 5 March 2002, the Security Council welcomed, inter alia, the acceptance by the Peace Implementation Council of the offer made by the European Union to provide a European Union Police Mission, from 1 January 2003, to follow the end of the UNMIBH mandate, as part of a coordinated rule of law programme. Should the Security Council decide to extend the current mandate of UNMIBH for another six months, an authorized strength of 1,600 police officers will be maintained until the 5 October national elections. Thereafter, it will be quickly reduced to 460 officers by 31 December 2002. During that time, UNMIBH will coordinate closely with the European Union and the High Representative in order to ensure a seamless transition of responsibilities from IPTF to the European Union Police Mission. Thereafter, a United Nations office will remain in Sarajevo for another six months to facilitate a smooth transition to the European Union and deal with any residual issues that may arise.

V. Trust funds

28. The Trust Fund for the Police Assistance Programme in Bosnia and Herzegovina assists the implementation of UNMIBH core programmes through the provision of equipment and the financing of training courses. The Trust Fund has received contributions of $15.6 million. A database prioritizing the needs of local police in terms of equipment and necessary infrastructure is being maintained.

29. The Trust Fund for the Restoration of Essential Public Services in Sarajevo assists projects in the fields of public health, shelter, water, energy, public transport, communications, education and sanitation, financed largely by contributions totalling $20.8 million. In addition, interest income of $3.1 million has been utilized to finance projects. From an aggregate income of $23.9 million, projects totalling approximately $23.7 million have been implemented or approved for implementation.

VI. Financial aspects

30. In my report on the financing of UNMIBH (A/56/773), which is currently before the General Assembly, the budget for the maintenance of the Mission from 1 July to 31 December 2002 and for the liquidation of the Mission from 1 January to 30 June 2003 amounts to $78.5 million. In its related report (A/56/887/Add.2), the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions proposed an appropriation of $78.5 million. Therefore, should the Security Council extend the mandate of UNMIBH for a further six-month period, as recommended in paragraph 37 below, the cost of the extension would be limited to that amount.

31. As of 15 May 2002, unpaid assessed contributions to the special account for UNMIBH amounted to $61.1 million. The total outstanding assessed contributions for all peacekeeping operations at the same date amounted to $1,409,000.

VII. UNMIBH logistics activities

32. UNMIBH logistic activities since the beginning of the year have been driven by the planning and preparatory work related to the downsizing and liquidation of the Mission scheduled to start on 1 July 2002, subject to the decision of the Security Council on the length of the UNMIBH mandate. The Master Liquidation Plan was submitted to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions earlier this year, as well as the Preliminary Assets Disposal Plan that will require the further approval of the General Assembly. The Preliminary Assets Disposal Plan incorporates details of assets to be transferred to the United Nations Logistics Base in Brindisi or other United Nations missions, assets to be disposed of locally due to normal wear and tear, and assets to be donated to the local authorities to support the various programmes implemented by UNMIBH.

33. UNMIBH is in the process of developing a plan for a phased downsizing of all categories of personnel. The downsizing will be implemented in conjunction with the overall liquidation plan. Concurrently, and recognizing the contribution and value of a cadre of well-qualified and experienced personnel, UNMIBH is collaborating with other United Nations agencies, the European Union and non-governmental organizations to identify and actively promote alternative employment opportunities for all categories of UNMIBH staff. The Secretariat is also actively seeking to place as many qualified staff as possible in other field missions as and when they become available. Particular attention will also be given to providing assistance and training to staff as they prepare to re-enter the job market.

VIII. Observations

34. UNMIBH is rapidly moving towards the completion of its core tasks. Significant achievements since my last report include the commencement of the final phase of police certification; the quick progress of the systems analysis project to complete nationwide police restructuring; the expansion of the State Border Service to cover 88 per cent of the border and its success in further reducing illegal migration; the beginning of coordinated operations utilizing the mechanisms established by UNMIBH for inter-entity and regional police cooperation; the accreditation of the Brčko district police service; and the unification of the Mostar city police.

35. Two core projects require additional support for their completion this year. The first is the establishment of the permanent Police Commissioner post in the Federation. This is one of the priorities for UNMIBH, aimed at insulating the work of law enforcement agencies from political interference. I call on the Federation authorities to comply with the requirement to establish such a post in the Federation Ministry of Interior and to pass the necessary legislation promptly without further delay. The second core project is the State Border Service (SBS). UNMIBH has completed all necessary preparations for the full deployment of the SBS by September this year. However, in view of the difficult economic situation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and competing financial priorities, the State budget allocation for 2002 is insufficient for full-year funding of even the current size of the SBS. Delaying the timely deployment of the SBS will negatively affect the fight against illegal migration, organized crime and terrorism in Europe. I urge, therefore, State authorities to give priority to the funding of the SBS and potential donors to consider making additional financial contributions.

36. While UNMIBH will complete its core mandate by the end of 2002, as envisaged by its mandate implementation plan, the systemic weakness of the rule of law in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and continued obstruction, interference and illegal activities of entrenched political extremists and criminal organizations will require continued international attention. There will be a need for monitoring of and assistance to local police to preserve what UNMIBH has achieved and to ensure further progress towards the rule of law. This will be the task of the European Union follow-on mission. In addition, the continued presence and support of SFOR will be essential. Equally important is the apprehension of indicted war criminals, whose presence emboldens extremists and undermines reconciliation. I call on the authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina and on neighbouring States, as well as all others concerned, to cooperate fully with the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia.

37. I recommend, therefore, to the Security Council to extend the current mandate of UNMIBH at an authorized strength of 1,600 police officers, to be drawn down after the 5 October general elections to 460 officers, until 31 December 2002. During that

time, UNMIBH will coordinate closely with the European Union and the High Representative in order to ensure a seamless transition of responsibilities from IPTF to the European Union Police Mission.

38. In conclusion, I would like to express my appreciation to Jacques Paul Klein, my Special Representative, and to Vincent Coeurderoy, the former IPTF Commissioner, for their strong leadership and to the men and women of UNMIBH for their dedication and persistence at the service of peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Annex

Composition and strength of the International Police Task Force as at 31 May 2002

Argentina	16
Austria	13
Bangladesh	26
Bulgaria	34
Canada	9
Chile	6
China	15
Czech Republic	5
Denmark	30
Egypt	47
Fiji	15
Finland	11
France	114
Germany	153
Ghana	98
Greece	11
Hungary	13
Iceland	3
India	95
Indonesia	27
Ireland	35
Italy	23
Jordan	148
Kenya	7
Malaysia	25
Nepal	18
Netherlands	54
Nigeria	6
Norway	12
Pakistan	93
Poland	50
Portugal	31
Romania	18
Russian Federation	38
Senegal	19
Spain	30
Sweden	30
Switzerland	10
Thailand	5
Turkey	36
Ukraine	35
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	76
United States of America	46
Total	**1 586**